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TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1911.

THE FLEETS OF THE WORLD AT HAMPTON ROADS.

There will be a great Exposition in San Francisco about the first of January, 1915, to celebrate the completion and opening of the Panama Canal, and to celebrate at the same time the discovery of the Pacific Ocean, which was found by Balboa four hundred years ago. The President has been authorized and requested by Congress to invite the participation of all foreign countries in this great double event, and there is reason to believe that they will be pleased to take part in the affair. Expositions do better on the other side of the Continent apparently than on this, despite the lack of population; that is to say, they come nearer paying their own way than such shows on the Atlantic side of the country. Fifteen or twenty years ago a very successful Midwinter Exposition was given in San Francisco, and got through with a slight margin of profit, we believe, on the venture. The Exposition at Portland a year or two ago made some money, and the greatest of the expositions now to be given at San Francisco will certainly attract large crowds from the Slope, and doubtless many people from the Eastern part of the country. The exposition should really have been projected at New Orleans, as there would be almost as much success in holding an exposition at Savannah to celebrate the opening of the Yukon in Alaska as there is in holding an exposition in San Francisco to celebrate the opening of the Panama Canal; but the die is cast, the place has been fixed and all good Americans will wish for the success of the enterprise.

We are particularly interested in it because of the amendment Senator Swanson had made to the bill, authorizing and requesting the President in extending an invitation to foreign countries to take part in the Exposition to invite them also to have their representatives and fleets assemble at Hampton Roads, "and from thence come to the city of Washington, there to be formally welcomed by the President, and, at the conclusion of the ceremonies at Washington, the President is requested to proceed to Hampton Roads and there review the assembled fleets as they start on their voyage to the city of San Francisco."

By the time the Canal is finished these fleets of the world will be able to reach San Francisco by going through the Canal itself, thus signifying in the most impressive way the completion of the greatest engineering undertaking of the modern world.

Senator Swanson is to be thanked for his amendment. It means that the fleets of the world will be assembled at Hampton Roads, that thousands of visitors will come to Virginia to see the magnificent parade that hundreds of coal and other supplies will be required for the fleet of war, and that the people of the Atlantic equally with the people of the Pacific will feel that the Exposition at San Francisco is a World's Fair in fact as it will be in name.

Other great naval demonstrations have been held at Hampton Roads—it was from that point that Admiral Robley D. Evans began his marvellous cruise with the Battleship Fleet of the United States around the world, and the demonstration in 1915 will be like unto that record-breaking adventure at sea. Swanson was Governor of Virginia when the Battleship Fleet began its cruise, and, knowing what Hampton Roads is and what opportunities there are for the display of the fighting ships of all lands, he was thoughtful enough to make the Virginia end of the Exposition at San Francisco a very large part of the show, and for this he should be thanked by all the people of Virginia, and particularly by the people of Tidewater Virginia.

MEN WITH A PAST.

The Stripling case in Danville has recalled to mind a number of instances in which a man has seemed to be a sort of reincarnated Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, resembling strongly the famous dual personality in Stevenson's story.

A Brooklyn lawyer, who was disbarred seven years ago and was thought to have committed suicide, reappears as the leader of the minority in the Michigan Senate. During the late political campaign a candidate for Governor in a Western State was identified as one who in youth had taken part in a crime of violence on the Texas border.

Mentioning these cases, the New York World says:

"It is pleasing to note that in every one of these cases identity was admitted and that the honorable record of after-life was generally accepted as atoning for early misdeeds or obscure origin. Exposure, therefore, while painful in some instances, has not operated to discourage those who in many other places are seeking honest and industriously to overcome the disadvantages of a bad start."

The principle in such cases of pardon based on atonement is not sound. It is saying that if a man escape from prison and live a good life, he has

done no wrong to society. It is legal evasion of the penalties of the law. Of course, there may be cases in which the crime committed was the thoughtless act of a man of good tendencies, but if the facts show that the man in the case were a man of evil temperament and inclined to the shedding of blood and the using of brute force, the presumption that he "meant well" is thereby destroyed.

McVEIGH COMING SOUTH.

The South Carolina Bankers' Association will hold its annual meeting at Summerville—twenty miles from Charleston—on the 19th and 20th of April. It will be one of the most important of the many important conventions and other things that have been held in that neighborhood during the last year. Wilson G. Harvey, President of the Enterprise Bank, who has built up an enormous business by intelligent advertising in the daily newspapers of his town, is the very active and efficient President of the Association, which is composed of the leading bankers of the State. They get together once a year in annual convention—a sort of school of instruction, when they compare notes and credits about their business and how they can make it go just a little better. This year the principal address before the Association will be made by the Hon. Franklin McVeigh, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and all the bankers in both of the Carolinas, with bankers from Virginia and Georgia on the side, should be present to greet the Money-Bags of the country on his first visit of this sort in his official capacity to the South.

Everything is looking to the South just now. Mr. Taft made a great speech in Atlanta the other day in which he expressed his own surprise and the surprise of all the people on earth at the marvelous commercial and industrial development of the South within the life of a generation. Secretary McVeigh will talk to the bankers at Summerville about the money side of things and will talk as one having authority. We are gradually but surely approaching the right point of view when the highest of the Federal officials in the country begin to "visit among us." This is the sort of touch that really counts in the development of things. We do not suppose that, excusing the Hon. C. G. Memminger, former Secretary of the Confederate Treasury, there was ever a Secretary of the Treasury in Summerville before, and when Mr. McVeigh goes down there he will marvel at what he has missed all these years.

In a spirit of friendship, we would like to suggest to the Secretary that the first thing for him to do after he reaches Summerville is to drink a cup of American grown tea—grown in Summerville by Dr. Shepard—a cup that cheers, but does not inebriate, after which the rest will be easy.

ALL GOING THE SAME WAY.

There has been a great deal of talk from time to time about organic union in the churches, about the lack of Christian co-operation, and the failure of the ministry of the several denominations to engage in that sort of work which would be of the largest benefit to the public they are trying to reach by their ministrations. Special services at the Calvary Baptist Church in Richmond began last night. They will continue through the present week, concluding Saturday. At the first of these services last night the Rev. Dr. MacLennan, pastor of the Seventh Street Presbyterian Church, preached on "Preparation for Service." This evening the Rev. J. N. Latham, D. D., of the German Methodist Church will preach on the subject of "Special Prayer." Tomorrow evening the Rev. Thomas Semmes, Rector of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, will preach on "Power From On High." Thursday evening Rev. W. H. Smith, D. D., of the Southern Baptist Foreign Mission Board, will preach on "Privilege of Influence," and on Friday evening the Rev. Dr. Lathrop, of the Grace Street Presbyterian Church, will preach on "Personal Work."

This is as it should be, for as one of our friends reminds us it seems to me a very beautiful example of Christian co-operation. The ministers of four denominations are joining in a series of services at Calvary Church with the hope that they may be able by some word fitly spoken to aid the pastor of that congregation in promoting the building of Christian Unity in this community.

"To me," says a correspondent, "such co-operation is at least equally commendable and desirable as organic union." As a matter of fact it is a long step towards organic union, and it is to be commended because it shows, after all, that some Christians really love one another.

ADVERTISING THE CHURCHES.

Two weeks ago the Church of the Redeemer in New Haven, Connecticut, used forty inches of advertising space in the Register newspaper of that town to call attention to the first of a series of Sunday evening special musical services. Ordinarily, no Sunday evening service is held in this church and the vestry reached the conclusion that special advertising was needed to attract the people of the community to the fact that there would be service of an attractive sort on a certain Sunday evening. The auditorium of the church is one of the largest in the city, and we are told by the Register that "it was nearly filled, between 300 and 500 persons being present." Advertising in this case paid, in the sense that it attracted to the church a large number of persons who would otherwise not have been there.

A few weeks ago in the town of Binghamton, New York, a rooming

house was made with like results. A number of the merchants of that town offered to the churches the use of their advertising spaces in the Saturday newspapers to be filled with such advertising copy as they might supply. The offer was accepted by all the Protestant churches in the community, with the result that the church attendance on the following Sunday showed an increase of 35 per cent.

The New Haven Register hesitates to speak of the advertising venture of the Church of the Redeemer in its town, lest it be interpreted as an effort on its part to make business for itself; but as no similar effort has been made in the town of Richmond we can speak, without having our motives misunderstood, of the great advantage proper advertising of church services would have upon church work. Without advertising, however, we would say that every church in Richmond should be filled at all the services on Sunday. At least, it is not going too far to remind the people who put in six days in attending to other matters, that one day in seven might be very properly devoted to religious observances.

BUFFALO FOR COMMISSION GOVERNMENT.

Buffalo, the second city in size in the State of New York, is apparently desirous of trying the commission form of government. Supporters of the plan have carried on a campaign of education, and the Chamber of Commerce, by the striking vote of 318 to 31, has given its endorsement to the proposition, thereby ratifying the previous action of twenty-two smaller commercial bodies.

What is sought is the passage by the Legislature of an enabling act for commission government. The bill is now pending in the New York Assembly, and it provides for a council of five, one of the councilmen to be called mayor and to be the head of the police, health and fire departments. The bill further calls for nomination of councilmen by petition and for non-partisan ballots. It provides for the appointment of all such employees by the respective heads of the city departments. It reserves the power of franchise-granting to the voters, and embodies the initiative, referendum and recall features.

As the Chicago Record-Herald says, "Plainly this is a very 'modern' and radical charter measure," but the citizens of Buffalo are willing to "take up with" new ideas if by so doing they may secure an economical and efficient government by a small, independent, non-partisan commission. This action in Buffalo is suggestive and symptomatic, casting the shadow of coming like action on the part of cities of like size. So far, only small and moderate-sized cities have chosen the commission form of city administration, but the movement in Buffalo is indicative that cities of the first class are willing to try the new specific for municipal ills.

BEVERLEY MUNFORD'S BOOK.

Beverley Munford, who died less than a year ago, left his best monument in the thoughtful, scholarly and sincere study he made of "Virginia's Attitude Toward Slavery and Secession," a book which has compelled the attention of those who do not accept his conclusions and confirmed his friends and sympathizers in their admiration of his courage and manliness. The work is confined to a refutation of the view which has been sedulously cultivated by unfriendly and ill-informed writers that Virginia was influenced to secede from the Union by two considerations—devotion to slavery and hostility to the Union—and to the refutation of this misrepresentation of history Mr. Munford directed his argument. "The crucial and determining factor which impelled her secession" was "the adoption by the Federal Government of the policy of coercion towards the Cotton States." The book is divided into four parts, in which are set forth fully in the first part the attitude of the Commonwealth toward slavery and secession; in the second part, proof from well authenticated records that Virginia did not secede in order to extend slavery into the territories, or to prevent its threatened destruction within her own borders; in the third part, equally compelling proof that Virginia did not secede from a wanton desire to destroy the Union, or from hostility to the ideals of its founders; and in the fourth and last part the conclusion drawn from the force of a trip hammer that the proximate, dominating, inseparable cause of Virginia's secession was the attempt of the Federal Government to coerce the Cotton States.

The second edition of Mr. Munford's book had been published just before he died last May, and among the last letters he received was one that was written to John Graham Brooks, Esq., of Cambridge, Massachusetts, by N. P. Halliwell, of Boston, and sent by Brooks to Mr. Munford, and now published here by permission, as follows:

Boston, Mass., May 2, 1910.
John Graham Brooks, Esq., Francis Avenue, Cambridge, Mass.

I have read with much satisfaction the book you were good enough to send me, "Virginia's Attitude Toward Slavery and Secession." It is a careful, scholarly and convincing study of the subject, and it is a pleasure to find that the author has kept his head cool and his pen free from passion, in pleasant contrast with writers and other historians of the South.

Virginia is welcome to all the compensation for her part in the secession of the Union. Her statement appears to be that she seceded not because of her interest in slavery, but rather because she desired to be a party to the coercion of the Cotton States. There is no man who is competent to judge the motives of men. You and I are not. The book remains that Virginia became one

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more tasty, cleanly
and wholesome than the ready-made found at the shop or grocery.

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of a Confederacy about which Alexander H. Stephens, its Vice-President, said in his inaugural address, "Slavery is the corner-stone of our new nation."

I have always thought that in the discussion as to the right of a State to secede, the South had the better of the argument, and that she was clearly within her constitutional rights when she insisted upon the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave and other laws in the interest of slavery. But what cared I, as a young man, in the presence of the fugitive slave, for Constitution and laws? I saw nothing and cared for nothing but the human being in his face, to refuse a drop of water or a crumb of bread, and even to join in the chase, at the behest of every slave-catcher, in the shape of a sheriff equipped with a legal warrant. The Union was indeed my sworn enemy, and I was a league with Hell.

Now, in my seventies, I am well satisfied to have done my little part to try to smash it into smithereens; to have the sense to have been a dis-Union, Garrisonian Abolitionist, Mr. Munford's chapter on the Abolitionists is my especial delight, and I thank him for it.

Also it is a satisfaction to read his plain and truthful presentation of the pro-slavery records of Abraham Lincoln and many other political worthies of those troublous ante-bellum days. Here and there, however, I think Mr. Munford does not fully establish his case. For example, he endeavors to tone down and minimize Virginia's domestic traffic in slaves. McMaster, I take it, is a careful historian. In his Seventh Volume, pages 215-6, he records that Randolph, speaking to the Virginia House of Delegates in 1830, declared that for twenty years past the exportation of slaves from Virginia to the South had averaged eight thousand five hundred a year. Professor De Witt, a Virginian, speaking to the Virginia House of Delegates in 1830, declared that for twenty years past the exportation of slaves from Virginia to the South had averaged eight thousand five hundred a year. Professor De Witt, a Virginian, speaking to the Virginia House of Delegates in 1830, declared that for twenty years past the exportation of slaves from Virginia to the South had averaged eight thousand five hundred a year.

The tribute to the valor of Virginia's soldiers in the War of 1861 and to the exalted character of Robert E. Lee is one which, if it were in my power, I would emphasize with words of even deeper respect and admiration.

The temptation to say more is strong, but on such a theme one might pretty much as well stop at one place as another. There is little in it that I care to try to controvert.

Again thanking you,
Yours very truly,
N. P. HALLIWELL, '61.

That is a very remarkable letter, to be sure, to have been written by Mr. Halliwell, or by any one else in his environment and with his inherited views. It would be too much to expect him to see clearly through the smoked glasses that have come down to him from his Abolitionist forebears; but the wonder is that he has grown out of his opinions sufficiently to admit that there is even "one who is competent to judge the motives of men." The chapter Mr. Munford wrote which has delighted Mr. Halliwell so much is the chapter in which he says of the Abolitionists: "No consideration of the maintenance of law, the national peace, nor the preservation of the Union availed to moderate their zeal or circumscribe their efforts. Slavery was a sin against God—and to the King of Kings they owed their first allegiance."

We can imagine that Mr. Halliwell is entirely sincere, just as we are sure that the Rev. Cotton Mather was sincere in his request that the ship "Welcome"—we believe that was its name—bearing William Penn and his Quakers to this New World, be seized and its passengers sent into slavery in the Barbadoes. We have never known a bad cause in defence of which some very great crime for the commission of which the promoters could not find some religious excuse, which they could translate into a "Thus saith the Lord!"

Our present purpose, however, is simply to print the letter of Mr. Halliwell about the book of Mr. Munford which

has partly opened the eyes of at least one blind man so that he can see the "other side."

SAME OLD ARCHIE BUTT.

It is no longer Captain Archibald W. Butt, but Major Archibald W. Butt; but the same old Butt after all. He can't help it; he was born of South Carolina parents, in Georgia, and he has his folks in Richmond, all fine people and very proud of him and the way he holds his head up among the mighty. Just now Major Butt is comfortably quartered in Augusta, having gone down there with the Commander-in-Chief, and everybody in the Georgia town, which occupies a sort of twilight zone, being more South Carolinian than Georgian in the manners and customs and principles of its people, is making much of him. An enterprising real estate concern devoted a whole page to Major Butt in the Sunday edition of the Augusta Chronicle, advertising several places he might care to buy or rent; but really reminiscent of the old times when Archie was "one of the boys" and ran about town, along with the rest, and always with a larger "stone bruise" than any of the others, even then a leader among his fellows, as he has now become a leader of men, because in the heat of battle he never said "go on," but "come on!" This rock shall fly from its firm base as soon as I, or words to that effect.

The only thing "Dear Archie" will probably not be able to understand, now that he has been to Richmond, is how he could have been so happy in Augusta, and now he can be happy there now since Schneider has gone. The rain and the shine, the pine-scented zephyrs, the jonquills, the mockingbirds, the big green swards and all that the advertisers tell him about the "there's no place like the old place," as Richard Watson Gilder would say, will not deceive the Major; he has been to Richmond, and only a few months ago he rode up Franklin Street, the handsomest man among a thousand. Besides, we have made an engagement for him which will naturally compel him to pitch his tent out somewhere on Monument Avenue, where the sun always shines bright, and the skies are blue, and the water is pure, and the cars are convenient, and the mint grows, and life is one long, sweet dream.

The Houston Post understands "that the thousands of soldier boys passing through Houston are strongly tempted to desert while in the city limits in order to number themselves among the inhabitants of the world's noblest community." They need not worry about that, however, as they will be counted in the United States census of Houston whether they live in that town or not. Of course, the enterprising business managers of Houston have gotten their names so that they can be voted at the next election or counted in the census.

The story comes from Washington that Major-General Leonard Wood, Chief of the General Staff, is to take charge of the army manoeuvring in Texas. This change of plan we are told by the Washington Herald, is "held to be significant." It is also announced by the Herald that "Colonel Roosevelt's arrival is awaited. We should think this does mean a change of plans, for two such soldiers as these getting together down on the Mexican frontier must be regarded as ominous of impending trouble."

The Pittsylvania Tribune says: "And it came to pass in the course of time that the Hon. E. W. Saunders retained his seat in Congress."

And John Mac Parsons wept.

Two bands and 10,000 bandits welcomed Lorimer home.

But just think how Senator Lorimer would have felt if Senator Bailey had insisted on resigning!

The Farmville Herald asks: "Did John Warwick Daniel ever open headquarters in Richmond or elsewhere? Or did he ever spend a dollar for a seat in the Senate?" He did not have to.

Daily Queries and Answers

Address all communications for this column to Query Editor, Times-Dispatch. No mathematical problems will be solved, no coins or stamps valued and no dealers' names will be given.

To Get Rid of Chinchies.

A subscriber kindly sends us the following recipe for extirpating chinchies, in response to the request of a correspondent:

Carbolic acid applied freely with a soft brush or sea sponge, kills the crevices will destroy these insects. The application to be repeated frequently.

Civil Service Examination.

Please answer in your Query Column who must I apply to for civil service examination.

A CONSTANT READER.
Apply to Secretary of the Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

Davis Furniture.

Will you be so kind as to tell me when and where the furniture, etc., that belonged to Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States, will be sold?

MRS. A. B. BROADBENT.
Perhaps some reader can supply us with this information.

Government Signal Service.

Please inform me through your Query Column to whom I should apply for a position in the government signal service.

HENRY S. FLYNN, chief clerk, Signal Corps Office, War Department, Washington.

China Relief Fund.

Please let me know through your columns who is collecting funds for the famine sufferers of China in Richmond.

We have been unable to secure this information, but trust that it will be supplied to us for publication here.

Letters of Condolence.

Please let me know through your columns the following information, please:

1. A preventive for loquacious chickens.
2. Are letters of condolence supposed to be answered? SUBSCRIBER.
3. We know of no remedy.
4. Yes.

Indiana Senator.

Who was elected Senator to Congress from Indiana this year? A. K. W. Klein.

Telephone Directory.

Can you tell me how and at what price I may obtain a telephone directory of another city? X. Y. Z.

Write to the manager of the telephone exchange in the city of which you desire to obtain a directory.

Get Question.

I wish that you answer for me the following bet, as follows: A bets B on

BRIDPORT REPRESENTS TWO GREAT NAVAL HEROES

BY LA MARQUE DE FONSECA.

LORD BRIDPORT, who arrived in New York a few days ago on board the White Star liner Oceanic, may be the most interesting of England's greatest naval heroes, namely, Nelson and Hood. When Admiral Nelson died in the battle of Trafalgar, he left no son or daughter, and his honors passed to his only son, the late Lord Bridport, who was a great-grandson of the late Lord Hood, and a great-grandson of the late Lord Nelson. The late Lord Bridport, however, died without issue, and his honors passed to his only son, the late Lord Hood, who was a great-grandson of the late Lord Nelson. The late Lord Hood, however, died without issue, and his honors passed to his only son, the late Lord Nelson, who was a great-grandson of the late Lord Nelson.

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